FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. [illegible] notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for [illegible] less than ten lines.

The Wand of the Little Magician.—Mr. Ex-[illegible] Martin Van Buren is in England; but [illegible] he left these shores, he waved his wand [illegible] all its [illegible] magic power.— [illegible] we thought, was gone when in 1848 [illegible] Gen. Cass [illegible], Sampson-like, we [illegible] in tearing down the pillars of the [illegible] M[illegible] they are [illegible]

[illegible] however, were so indignant, [illegible] the [illegible] Democracy, that in the [illegible] kept up their [illegible] to 1852.— [illegible] the Magician was waving his wand [illegible] N[illegible] them. [illegible] M[illegible] and [illegible] the great [illegible] He [illegible] the Democra-[illegible] He took possession of it in [illegible] New York [illegible] The State [illegible] The great Western States [illegible] President Pierce and his Cabinet; and the [illegible] Southern [illegible] the Abolitionists in Boston [illegible] laws, and [illegible] the spoils, [illegible] the Van Burens.

[illegible] Van Buren President of the United States; [illegible] to be his successor.— [illegible] Democracy, in all probability, will [illegible] they went before. [illegible] Southern [illegible] Frederick Douglass [illegible] Pierce's appointments, [illegible] Frederick [illegible] as well.

[illegible] revolutions in politics [illegible] In 1848 and 1850 Martin Van Buren was [illegible] bottom of everything in the Democratic Party, but now he is at the very head. It [illegible] here in New York, that he and his [illegible] just as much influence with President [illegible] as he had with President Jackson— [illegible] from 1848 to 1852, [illegible] again, with a wand [illegible] Great is the Magi-[illegible] We bow to it [illegible] at least [illegible] conjuration.—*N. Y. Express.*

[illegible] Democrat," Seward paper in [illegible] the Washington Union [illegible] on the Abo-[illegible] of D. B. Taylor's (Hun-[illegible]) [illegible] the "Union" and of Tay-[illegible] Democracy [illegible] Act of 1841:"—

[illegible] the attention of our intense Silver [illegible] that '*Seward*-[illegible] *so strong in this State, notwithstanding* [illegible] *that it was dead.*' If [illegible] evidence, they can find it in the [illegible] 1841, by virtue of which Solomon [illegible] was rescued from slavery, and restored [illegible] citizen of New York.

[illegible] Mr. Taylor has enlightened the [illegible] readers as to the real [illegible] of slavery in New York. [illegible] greatly en-[illegible] that, in spite of all the [illegible] the people [illegible] New York [illegible] the system of human [illegible] and refuse to recognize it within their [illegible]

[illegible] and "Van Burenism," we own [illegible] in New York the command of the [illegible] Party. "Silver Greyism" and "Hun-[illegible] temporarily down. *The reason is,* [illegible] *Democracy have played Traitor to* [illegible] But this treason is sowing the seeds [illegible] the ranks of what calls itself "Demo-[illegible] what is really [illegible] South and [illegible] North; and its defeat is as certain as [illegible] No Administration can exist [illegible] upon the [illegible] of Pierce's ad-[illegible] No such unnatural Coalition can [illegible] thrive. It is the very first time that the [illegible] of the Government ever attempted [illegible] on that government through the men and [illegible] principles that would, if possible, have de-[illegible] it; and hence it can no more survive the [illegible] than men can survive who are [illegible] *or arsenic.* Events will es-[illegible] all these as facts, and the coming Congress [illegible] to demonstrate what we say.—*Ibid.*

[illegible] understand that Mr. Theodore S. Garnett [illegible] detailed by the Chief Engineer, Col. [illegible] to make the surveys for the North Caro-[illegible] Western Rail Road; and that his corps [illegible] ready very soon to commence operations. Mr. Garnett will visit his division on the North [illegible] Rail Road at such intervals as the Chief [illegible] may direct, and time his visits in such [illegible] as not to interfere with the vigorous [illegible] of the duties assigned to him on the [illegible] surveys.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

[illegible] Louisville Journal says, that the receiving [illegible] Post Office envelopes with the manu-[illegible] advertisement thereon, is the first politi-[illegible] of the Pierce administration!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1853.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We learn that the Engineers have completed the preliminary survey and have found the route a most favorable one both in directness of line and practicability of grades. The whole distance from Cape Fear to Deep River is about 43 miles.

The Road has been divided into three sections and each section is assigned to an Assistant Engineer, who is engaged in taking the measurements and making the necessary calculations of quantities, preparatory to putting the work under contract.

A second instalment of 5 per cent. has been called for by the Board of Directors.

MORE COPPER.—We have received from Dr. W. M. Johnson of Alamance, a specimen of Copper ore from the Stafford Mine, 12 miles S. E. of Graham. Dr. Johnson is now working this mine with a good prospect of profit.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—We have received the following communication from a valued friend and highly intelligent gentleman of Western North Carolina. We take pleasure in laying it before our readers, and earnestly desire that his suggestions may be acted upon, believing as we do, that by free and friendly intercourse between the citizens of the different sections of the State, much may be effected not only in the cause of internal improvements, but in removing prejudices created by politicians and designing demagogues.

Messrs. Editors: I would suggest the propriety of having a "Young men's Internal Improvement Convention" some time during the Fall, in the city of Raleigh, or at other convenient place.

It has been remarked to me by those in whose judgment I have much confidence, that if such a Convention could be gotten up in the right spirit, it might do something for the permanent good of our dear old "Old North State."

It should be remembered that the main business of a Convention of the kind contemplated, would be not [illegible] the wisdom of [illegible]—but to fix the hearts of these just coming into the cares of State on the internal improvement of North Carolina as [illegible] of permanent and [illegible] present.— Would not this be some [illegible] the past?

If the suggestion meet with favor, let the press arrange and settle the preliminaries of time and place, and manner of assembling. B.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—The Washington Union follows up the declarations of the President and his Cabinet with able articles in favor of this great work. Of the great change in the views of the Democracy on internal improvements, the National Intelligencer says:

"An article of great significance, as we regard it, appeared in the Washington Union of yesterday. It was the leading editorial in that number, devoted to the discussion of the constitutional power of the Government to construct a railroad [illegible] the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."— We cannot be in error in presuming that the article expresses the views of the Executive on this important question; its formality, and its justification of the opinions expressed by two of the Cabinet Ministers in public speeches a week or two ago on the same subject, leave no doubt of its semi-official character. Viewing it in this light, we could hardly believe that we read it aright. Save for its great ability, we could almost imagine that we were reading an article of the Intelligencer of the olden time, when we used to do battle for the sound doctrines against the school of strict constructionists, who denied to the Government almost every power except that of making war and laying [illegible]; and when we had read the article through we could hardly persuade ourselves that we had not been perusing one of Mr. Clay's noble speeches in defence of the constitutional power of internal improvement, so similar are the arguments of the two. If we have read the article aright, it is auspicious of wiser counsels and an important change of policy in the dominant party. Reason and the public weal, we trust, are about to assert their long-past supremacy in the Democratic creed. The idea is almost too cheering for belief. We will wipe our spectacles and give the article a more careful examination."

A later number of the Intelligencer contains a letter from the indefatigable Col. Thos. H. Benton, accompanied by another from one of the surveyors of the Fremont or Central route.— These letters speak strongly in favor of that route and announce that through the entire line which the party had explored, comprehending fully half the distance between the boundaries of the line, the construction of a road is not only practicable at an easy grade, but the country is well watered and fertile, such as to invite settlers and cultivators throughout.

This Central route would pass by Col. Benton's house. Perhaps therefore some allowance should be made before accepting his statements.

Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., of New York, has been appointed Secretary of Legation of the United States at London.

Hon. R. W. Johnson has been appointed U. S. Senator from Arkansas, *vice* Mr. Borland, appointed Minister to Central America.

YELLOW FEVER.—There were 154 deaths in New Orleans on the 30th ult., of which 126 were from Yellow Fever.

We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger for valuable Public Documents.

The Postmaster General has decided that "a letter with a stamp cut from a stamped envelope and pasted on another envelope" will not be considered as paid. The envelope and the stamp can be used "*only as a whole.*"

The Post Office at Bear Branch, Duplin county, has been discontinued.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—Whig predictions with regard to the stability of the league formed at Baltimore between Locofocos of all kinds—Unionists, disunionists, fillibusters, land-stealers, strict constructionists, abstractionists, (on the constitution and *from* the treasury) &c. —are already in process of verification. New Hampshire begun the war—North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, New York, and Virginia, have followed closely in the footsteps, and a most interesting fight is in progress.

Scarcely *five months* have elapsed since the inauguration of Gen. Pierce under the most favorable auspices. The country was at peace with all the world; the national coffers were full and overflowing; the President was chosen by a majority almost unparalleled in the history of the country; the Whig party, his strenuous opponents in the canvass, had laid aside hostility and prepared themselves to give his administration a fair and impartial trial. The President has held office less than half a year; he has taken no official step of either foreign or domestic importance; his attention has been devoted solely to the distribution of the spoils of victory; and yet in this short time, the Whigs have been disgusted by his disregard of electioneering professions of devotion to the Union and Constitution, and the Democrats in nearly every State are vilifying him and each other on account of the manner in which the spoils are distributed.

With the troubles in New Hampshire and in North Carolina our readers are well acquainted. In Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the bestowal of offices upon abolitionists and disunionists, has detached large numbers of Union Democrats from the support of the President. In Virginia the grumbling has been partially suppressed heretofore. But the "[illegible]" Pacific Rail Road scheme has moved the F. F. V's to a defence of the Constitution, the liberties of the country and the resolutions of '98. The Locofoco papers denounce the scheme as unconstitutional and dangerous; a Democrat, who is endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer as able, influential and patriotic, denounces the conduct of the President and his Cabinet upon this question as "[illegible]," and does not hesitate to avow [illegible] hostility to the Administration.

The fight is fiercest in New York. So far it has resulted in a brilliant free-soil victory and the total overthrow of the Hunkers. The organs of the latter division of the "harmonious" have been excommunicated by the *Union*. The free-soilers, flushed with success, laden with the spoils, and backed by the patronage and influence of the President, laugh to scorn the complaints of the Hunkers and threaten them with excommunication. But Senator Dickinson, one of the firmest supporters of Pierce's election, and known and respected throughout the entire South, as the fearless champion of our rights during the troubles of 1850, avows hostility to the Administration, and will lead the Hunkers in the desperate conflict which is yet to come. Under such circumstances, we cannot doubt the entire overthrow of Locofocoism in the Fall elections.

The condition of the Democracy is indeed melancholy. Yet nothing else could be expected.— The hope of plunder was the cohesive power which during the canvass bound together the discordant elements of Locofocoism. The plunder gained, squabbling was inevitable.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The distribution of the spoils has so closely engaged the President and his Cabinet, that we fear the foreign affairs of the government have been sadly neglected. The Missions to France and Russia are vacant, and the Consulate at Havana, to which Judge Clayton of Mississippi has been appointed, is yet unfilled, the consul having retreated to Washington, (after a few hours' residence at Havana) on account of small pox in the island.

Of the state of affairs at Havana, the N. Y. Express says:

When in Cuba, the other day, we heard no less than three American captains, gentlemanly, truthful and experienced men, complain of the outrage which had been put upon them and their ships, while the American flag was flying at the mast head, by English armed vessels. These vessels were not only fired into, but visited, and in one case not only visited but searched. They were interrupted on their lawful voyages, while protected by the colors of their country, and compelled not only to undergo self mortification, but whatever detention "Her Majesty's" vessels might impose upon them. The American Consul felt very indignant at these outrages, and wrote them out, with a special statement of particulars, accompanied by the sworn affidavits of the captains of the ships and other persons, and these statements were officially forwarded to Washington. The President and Secretary of State knew all about them. We took pains to spread them before the readers of the Express, and they were also copied from this paper and published far and wide. There was probably not an American in Cuba at the time who did not feel indignant and hurt at those outrages upon the American flag and American vessels.

But the Administration never raised its voice to arraign, censure, inquire into, or demand satisfaction for the wrongs committed upon the American flag and commerce, nor has it done so to this day. Had these British guns been heard booming over the sea towards an American vessel, under a whig Administration—Mr. Fillmore's for example,—the opposition would have made more noise than a thousand broadsides, in bellowing for its condemnation of just such an act as this one, against which we hear not a whisper of complaint.

We begin to fear that the new Administration with all its boasted heroism, and all the bitter denunciations against the Whigs, of those who put it into power, is both tame and timid in its foreign policy. Its domestic policy so far has consisted in slaughtering whigs, and all we know of its foreign policy is, that it has appointed scores and scores of democrats to office, in place of whigs removed, hardly any one of whom is at present at his post, and all of whom are drawing pay from the National Treasury.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1823.

It appears to me that the spirit of luxury has leaped forward full twenty years within as many months. No one who has not seen it can realize the gaudy splendor of the new Hotels here, which may fairly be regarded as an indication of the public taste. As one of the sights which it is worth one's while to see when away from home, I stop at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which for expensive furniture, and luxurious fare, surpasses any thing that I had imagined. It cost ten times as much to furnish the House as Congress appropriates to furnish the President's House. On one single small room, some 20 feet square, have been expended $11,000, more than half as much as the furnishing of the President's entire House. The chamber I occupy has beautiful rose wood bedstead and chairs, rich Wilton carpet, gilt china ware, even to the spittoon, superb satin damask curtains, with embroidered lace curtains under them, brilliant chandelier, with gas lights, white marble mantels, a looking glass about 6 feet high by 5 feet wide, &c.; and with all a small room connecting, with fixtures for hot, cold and shower baths. This being a description of a bed room, which is [illegible] to many which are reserved for people who are willing to pay any price for luxury, the reader may fancy what the parlors and drawing rooms are like.— The tables are loaded with beautiful china, glass, silver, and even gold ware. The fare far surpasses that at any Hotel I ever saw. I was amused at the remark of a waiter at dinner to-day, who in helping a youth to a plate of apricots, urged him to take plenty of them, as they were very scarce and dear in market. Breakfast is served from 6 to 12 o'clock, to accommodate the early and the late risers; lunch, which might pass for either another breakfast or a dinner, at 1 to 2 P. M.; dinner at 2, and again at 5, tea at half-past 6, and supper at any time after 9 P. M. A gourmand could thus [illegible] his time from [illegible] till midnight in eating and drinking. And all for $2 50 a day, which is now the common price in all first class Hotels here. The House is very large, but is overrun with company. But enough of this, unless I possessed the power to describe a new wonder, also in the eating line, which I stumbled upon in Broadway yesterday, viz: Taylor's magnificent saloons, constantly filled with crowds of both sexes. I can give no idea of the scene.

A jeweller showed me a diamond breastpin, priced only five thousand dollars. The diamond was about the size of a small acorn. The man evidently did not know that I was an editor, or he would not have taken the trouble to show me so expensive a toy.

The city is overrun with Southern people.

At the St. Nicholas I see the late New Hampshire Senator, John P. Hale. I have no acquaintance with him, but cannot but admire his good natured face, an index of that character which made him, spite of his miserable abolitionism, a favorite with all sections when in the Senate. He appears to have lost neither flesh nor temper by his defeat as Senator.

I have been too much occupied during the 30 hours since I came to the city, to go to the Crystal Palace, and may have to postpone that gratification two or three weeks yet, as pressing business will call me out of the city after to-morrow. I hope at some day to see it, and perhaps to give my readers some idea of the impression it makes.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.—About once in six months we hear that Hon. T. B. King, Collector at San Francisco, is a defaulter to the government for some large sum. The Locofoco Press enter into particulars and to all appearance prove the charge conclusively.

A statement of the kind is now again going the rounds of the Locofoco Press. Evidence of the fact, apparently conclusive, is published, and much abuse is lavished upon "Whig dishonesty." Notwithstanding this, we hear of no prosecution by Government. How is this? The Administration is Democratic and of course anxious to benefit itself and injure the Whigs in public estimation. It has in its hands the testimony, if there is any, to convict Mr. King. Why is he not prosecuted?

The affair will admit of but two explanations, neither of them very complimentary to the powers that be. One is, that the defalcation *has* occurred and the Administration neglects its duty in failing to prosecute. The other, and the most likely, is that the alleged defalcation, is claptrap —humbug—gotten up for political effect.

THE AGE OF PROGRESS.—An English paper announces improvements in the construction of vessels, by which the voyage between England and the United States may be accomplished in *less than four days!*

PROFITS OF LEGISLATORS.—The New York Atlas says:

We are told that during the pendency of the railroad consolidation bill in the legislature, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, senator from this city, bought, on his own account, the entire stock of the Troy and Schenectady railroad for $240,000. In less than ten days after he made the purchase the bill passed, and he turned it into the stock of the consolidated concern for $500,000! thus realizing a net profit of $260,000 by the operation.

The statement brought by the newspapers on Saturday last, that Commodore John T. Newton had died at Pensacola on the 19th ultimo, turns out to be false. He was very ill at that date, but was able to dictate despatches to the Navy Department on the 23d.

ANOTHER "ROLLY CLICK."—A Locofoco Correspondent of the Warrenton News, a Locofoco paper, says of the contest in the Wake District:

"It was Mr. Lewis who *commenced* the disorganization, and which has been consummated by W. W. *Holden, aided by his little clique* in and about the city of Raleigh."

The same correspondent thus pitches into Holden:

"A. W. Venable read out of the Democratic party! *and by whom?* by a man, who, in 1840, if he did not ride in Log Cabins, guzzle hard cider, and cover himself with coon skins and join in shouting "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," to the great annoyance of the then down-cast Democrats, *was at least a rabid Whig!* Who ever heard of such a procedure, under such circumstances? *This renegade* Whig, now attempting to unrobe a man, who was born and reared a Democrat, and has labored faithfully in the Democratic cause, during the many severe trials through which it has had to pass; *especially in 1840, when the aforesaid W. W. Holden was doing all that he could, with tongue and pen, to demolish and scatter to the winds the very principles which he now holds so very, very sacred!!!*"

These may be called *decent* specimens of the furious war waged in the Wake District between "bob-tailed lawyers, grog-shop politicians and hired editors," on the one side, and "vain, ambitious, selfish demagogues," on the other.

We have strong hopes that Sion H. Rogers will thrash both, "[illegible] of the Bar."

An Abolition Appointment.—George L. Colby, who has been appointed by General Pierce to office in the Salem Custom House, (Mass.) is represented by a Massachusetts paper as *a travelling agent and lecturer of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, and an associate editor of an abolition journal of the Garrison stamp, at Concord.*

Appointments in Missouri.—The St. Louis Democrat gives a conspicuous place in its editorial columns to a communication which says of the President's appointments in Missouri, that "*they are men who are a disgrace to the State, and would disgrace any part of the civilized world.*"

That is what Democrats in Missouri say.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening the [illegible] inst., by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], Rev. SAMUEL M. [illegible] of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] Esq., of [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. JACKSON NANCE, to Miss [illegible].

DIED,

In the vicinity of this place, at the residence of her son John W. Sandford, Esq., yesterday afternoon, Mrs. ANN SANDFORD, full of years and with a good hope of eternal rest from the sufferings and trials of this world.

Mrs. Sandford was born in the city of Philadelphia, and was married in 17[illegible] to [illegible] Sandford, Esq. of that city.

She was left a widow with [illegible] children dependent on her exertions alone for their support and education.

Endowed by nature with a remarkably strong mind, clear views of her duty, great energy and perseverance, strong faith in the husband of the widow, the comfort, support and education of her children were accomplished.

October next will be 30 years since, with her family, she removed to this place, her son having been appointed the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the United States.

During her residence in this place the connections of her family have extended. She was endeared to all of them, and to a large circle of friends here and in other parts of the State.

[illegible] her illness, singularly calculated to try the fortitude and patience, with calmness and resignation to the will of God.

Her memory is embalmed in many hearts.

[illegible] her character [illegible] should [illegible] all.

Her death was as one falling into a quiet sleep. She was gathered unto her fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world.

[illegible] with those who have gone before, [illegible] those who loved her here, join them hereafter, never more to be separated.—*Com.*

At the residence of her father, Neill Sinclair, Esq., on the 10th inst., Miss FLORA ANN, aged 13 years.

Meek, gentle, and docile [illegible], though young, the loss of her kindly influence will be deeply felt by her bereaved family and friends. "The memory of the just is blessed;" and we can truly hope that these youthful charms have only been dimmed on earth, while the happy spirit has winged its way to the world of light, to join the angelic choir in singing the praises of that Redeemer she so much loved on earth.—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. REBECCA ELIZA LORING, wife of the Editor and Proprietor of *The Commercial*, aged 57 years, three months and fourteen days.

In Wilmington, on the 1st inst., SARAH, wife of Mr. William Keston, and daughter of Mr. T. Savage, aged 28 years.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
WESTERN RAIL ROAD.
Second Instalment.

THE BOARD of Directors require an instalment of Five per cent. on each Share of the Capital Stock of the "WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO." to be paid at their Office in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next. D. G. McRAE, Pres't.
August 1, 1853. 15-1m

S. S. Arey
HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW
Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.
April 28, 1853. 90-6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice; they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.
June 4, 1853. 200*

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 96-tf

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."
J. B. TROY.
April 28, 1853. 90-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS.
Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the patrons of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.
J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.
May 25, 1853. 2-1

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.
M. McKINNON.
June 11, 1853. 2-6m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 61-1y

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals for the Building and Finishing of a Presbyterian Church in the village of Bennettsville, S. C., will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of September next, when the contract will be let. Payments will be made by instalments as the work progresses. We will expect the Church to be finished by the 1st of Oct'r 1854.

The Plan and specifications for building may be seen by calling at the Store of Messrs. Townsend & Douglas.
J. BEATTY JENNINGS,
CHAS. A. THORNWELL,
NEIL McNEIL,
GEO. DUDLEY,
WM. D. JOHNSON,
Building Committee.
Bennettsville, S. C., July 22, 1853. 13-4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all persons that he has sold all his notes and accounts to John C. Gall. D. B. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, N. C., June 18, 1853. 9-1m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.
Martha Sansbury *vs.* Jarret W. Sansbury.
Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jarret W. Sansbury, the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said J. W. Sansbury of the filing of said petition and to appear at the next Term of the said Superior Court of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday of August next, and answer, plead to or demur to the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D., 1853. NATH'L KNIGHT, C. S. C.
[Printer's fee $4 00.] 9-6

$10 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 28th of May last, a negro fellow by the name of [illegible]. Said negro was hired in January last of Mr. A. D. McNeill, near the Red Springs, in Robeson county, in which neighborhood he is probably lurking. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my residence. DUNCAN SHAW.
Centreville, Cumberland Co., June 29, 1853. 6-1t

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.

It is about time that the country knew something of the general principles, domestic and foreign, which are to guide the Administration during President Pierce's incumbency of office: and yet in very truth, scarcely two of even the Democratic papers seem to agree in their estimate of what will be the Administrative policy. The general embarrassment on this subject is not a little increased by the contradictory course of the Washington Union, which claims, with what justice we are not prepared to say, to speak the sentiments of the President and his Cabinet. One day that journal lauds Russia, and on the next utters contrary sentiments;—now it asserts that the President will neither place nor retain in office a free soiler, and then endorses, without qualification, the appointment of a gentleman notoriously a free soiler; it approved one day Governor L[illegible] [illegible], avowing his intention to [illegible] the Mesilla Valley, and again [illegible] unwarranted; now it reads a Barnburner [illegible] out of the party, and anon a Hunker, until its readers are lost in its maze of contradictions.

We are constrained to say that equally inexplicable has been the course of President Pierce himself up to the present time—which, perhaps, is the [illegible] argument in favor of the Union's claim to be his organ. While thus speaking of President Pierce's course as inexplicable, we mean to pass no disrespect to the Chief Magistrate, but we use only the right of free speech in canvassing the public course of a popularly elected officer. It is difficult to form a clear idea of the governing principle of Franklin Pierce's executive policy. Rated, during the Presidential canvass, first as suspected of young Americanism, and subsequently asserted by his friends to be eminently conservative; voted for by each branch of the Democratic party, in the belief that in his heart he cherished sentiments favorable to themselves, he effectually mystified all parties by the selection of as incongruous a Cabinet as perhaps ever was assembled in executive council. B[illegible], Hunker, Secessionist, [illegible] and N[illegible] [illegible]-shade-of-Democracy man being blended in the Cabinet formation. His inaugural address, also, though [illegible] in diction and evidently prepared with care, threw but little light upon his proposed policy, save in the matter of a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] declaration that he should insist that the American citizen, wherever he might be, should feel that there was [illegible] him [illegible] of his country's [illegible].

[illegible] by the President [illegible] though we are constrained [illegible] opinion expressed by this journal when Mr. [illegible] was nominated, viz: that he [illegible] restless, aggrandizement [illegible] Many of [illegible] not in accordance with [illegible] inaugural address [illegible] thorough [illegible] and a hearty [illegible] They have [illegible] temporarily at least, [illegible] but any one who has [illegible] would have [illegible]

[illegible] any great [illegible] not identified with either [illegible]—respecting the domestic [illegible] Administration. Except [illegible] a number of political parties. The whole country [illegible] with plenty, and there is not even a cloud [illegible]. We cannot look upon this picture without a glow of [illegible] that this country presents such a glorious demonstration of [illegible] prosperity to an extent perhaps unparalleled in the history of nations.

[illegible] the foreign policy of the G[illegible] [illegible] general anxiety, [illegible] might wisely relieve. On [illegible] only have we any light: that to which we have already alluded. Recent circumstances [illegible] that [illegible] of the spirit [illegible] have been given to our naval officers, that hereafter no American citizen [illegible] will need to seek the protection of any other flag than his own. This is as it should be. Whether Capt. Ingraham acted judiciously [illegible] in the manner of asserting the principle, or in the selection of the person in whose behalf he pressed its application, can be better judged when the official account is made public. The fearless and peremptory manner in which Capt. Ingraham acted will no less have its effect. Even if Costa's citizenship should not be established, European powers will understand hereafter the wisdom of ascertaining whether the object of their persecution is an American citizen before they proceed to any acts of violence or injustice. It is easy to foresee, nevertheless, that the moral effect of this becoming attitude on the part of the United States, will be greatly lessened if our great power is used foolishly or vaingloriously. To rush to the rescue of a man and claim to protect him because he is an American citizen, then to be tauntingly told that he repudiates his citizenship and to have to force it upon him as the justification for interference will not bear frequent repetition, with dignity and honor. "First be sure you are right, then go ahead," and American citizens the wide world over, will justly confide in and be proud of their country.

But beyond this—and *this* is a great principle asserted—it is difficult to form any rational conjecture what views of foreign policy are entertained by our present government. In the Secretary of State we recognise a gentleman of sobriety of views, of conservative sentiments, preferring the triumphs of peace and commerce to those of war and bloodshed, and desirous of maintaining our national glory without bluster or an offensive course towards other powers. So far so good. On the other hand in the Attorney General, believed to enjoy the confidence of the President [illegible] much as any member of the Cabinet, we [illegible] a gentleman who has publicly proclaimed his belief that [illegible] destiny is conquest, and who is reported to have said in more than one conversation that war, with cause or without cause, is desirable. Then we have a Secretary of War who we strongly suspect the Attorney General can lead along with him wherever he will, and in opposition to him we have a Secretary of the Treasury [illegible], we trust, will outweigh the Attorney General's *ad captandum* oratory and policy, the remaining members, we believe, being of average power and moderate rather than extreme in their views.

Now add to these strange contrarieties the fact that a conservative Minister is appointed to England and a fillibustering one to Spain; that the respectability of the London appointment has recently been counterbalanced by the addition of a secretary of legation of the stamp of Daniel D. Sickles: that in all probability its conservative character will be counterbalanced by the appointment to the London consulship of one whose violent views and prominent traits have been the subject of censure from every reflecting journalist, and, we ask, who can form any just idea of the intended foreign policy of the present Administration? What course will they pursue with Spain? With Mexico? With other foreign powers? Will they preserve amity, act on high principles of international justice, and act with dignified courtesy to all? Or will they assume a repulsive attitude, and treating the rights of others with contempt, themselves sink into discredit and contempt? The people ought to know more about these things than the Washington Union has yet told them, or, we imagine, can tell them.

Fugitive Apprentice Case.—A case has just been adjudicated before the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, in which James M. Butler, of Delaware, sought to reclaim possession of his fugitive apprentice under the provisions of the act of Congress generally known as the fugitive slave law.

The apprentice having been arrested in Philadelphia, he was taken before Judge Thompson, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, who ordered his discharge, on the ground, first, that the boy's indentures were not legal; and, second, that the fugitive act did not apply to apprentices, the latter decision being the same as a decision lately made by a New York judge in a similar case. This boy, however, was again arrested on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, and then a writ of habeas corpus was taken out to carry the case before Judge Kane of the United States Court.

Judge Kane, after hearing argument, [illegible] the Supreme [illegible] held [illegible] of the law, [illegible] labor [illegible] [illegible] to the custody of the marshal, and then returned to the United States Commissioner [illegible] examination.

Spoiling Over.—When Democratic Journals speak out [illegible] Here is what the S[illegible] [illegible] everywhere [illegible] ment patronage [illegible] The [illegible] of Old New York [illegible] [illegible] it will, we predict, be overgrown with [illegible] Abolition growth."

Address of the New York Democratic Members of the Legislature.—An address has been issued purporting to be signed by seventy-two Democratic members of the Legislature of New York. It is a Barnburner document, [illegible] and commends to the hearty approval of the party the proceedings of the session which has closed. The Hunkers and Hards are most indignant at this, and declare that a considerable number of the signatures are forgeries; that some of the members whose names are affixed to the address not only did not sign it, but protested against it; that others were in Europe, and that the whole thing is an imposition and an outrage upon the party. The Barnburners, on the other hand, very coolly point to the address as incontestible evidence of the harmony of the party and of the overthrow of the Hunkers. The Democratic party in New York is apparently as much divided now as it was in 1848, and for the same reason, the distribution of the offices. We doubt if the party could nominate a candidate to-day who could carry two-thirds of a party vote. As it is in New York, so it is, to a great degree, all over the country. They tell us that the Whig party is dead. If the Democratic party lives, it is because it is like some animals that live after they have been cut in two. The tenacity of life may not be overcome in either case, but the power of doing mischief is certainly very much impaired.

Providence Journal.

The Manufactures of the United States.—We subjoin a summary of the manufacturing industry of the United States, derived from the report of the superintendent of the census.

The period which has elapsed since the receipt of the returns has been so short as to enable the office to make but a general report of the facts relating to few of the most important manufactures.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500,

Amounted in round numbers, to	$530,000,000
Value of raw material	550,000,000
Amount paid for labor	240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles	1,020,000,000
Number of persons employed	1,050,000

A bad *pun* is often as amusing as a good one. The Freesoil Evening Post squibs off the following at our neighbor the Union:

"A correspondent suggests the following answer to the conundrum in yesterday's Evening Post: 'Why is the attempt of the Washington Union to read the Freesoil journals out of the Democratic party like a cat's tail?' 'Because it's *fur* to the end.'"

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

CHOATE'S EULOGY ON WEBSTER.

Only a small part of our duty to the dead is performed when we commit "dust to dust, and earth to earth." The sorrow which we hoard within the heart, and the tears which flow from the deep fountains of a better humanity, lose nothing of their sacredness, when a nation swells the funeral wail, and the emblems of death are intertwined with the insignia of that nation's prosperity. We stand bowed in appalling woe, when a great man falls in the midst of his usefulness—from the zenith of his glory; but we have something more to do than build his sepulchre. His fame is the people's legacy—his name the people's pride; and it behooves us to see that the one be graven high as our hands can reach, and the other be wreathed with our gratitude and loving remembrance.

We are told that the longest history is but an accumulation of the records of individual lives—its fairest pages the scrolls upon which are traced individual deeds. The warrior lends to it the blaze of his martial triumphs; but the scholar—the man of intellect—the statesman, impress there for all time, and all people, the great truths of human freedom. It is to them that posterity will turn its study—from them that the world will deduce the solemn oracles of government. They have been the giants living—they are the giants still, though dead, for the strength which guards a State, comes as much from the inspiration of the past, as from the animation of the present. It is in this light that we must look upon the immense [illegible] Daniel Webster—that we must feel the [illegible] of his mighty intellect still shining [illegible] it shone—still illuminating the sublime texts of our Constitution. And for our children and the remotest tribes not yet drawn within the charmed circle of Christian civilization, we must preserve every story that attaches to his life—every anecdote that explains, every commentary of others that illustrates, his power—his devotion to liberty—his great heart beating with benevolence for the whole world. The eulogy pronounced by Mr. Choate [illegible]

[illegible]

From such a tribute [illegible] Webster [illegible] story." We can [illegible] extracts from the [illegible] for them, [illegible]

[illegible]

The following [illegible]

[illegible] to the tomb at the sea-shore [illegible] the garland with which [illegible] of her child, [illegible] mightiest departed [illegible] by his more distant [illegible] titles to fame and remembrance [illegible] supremacy of intellect; his statesmanship of so many years, his eloquence of reason and of the heart, his love of country, incorruptible, conscientious, and ruling every hour and act; that greatness combined of genius, of character, of manner, of place, of achievements, which was just now among us and is not, and yet lives still and evermore;—you come, his cherishing mother, to own a closer tie, to indulge an emotion more personal and more fond—grief and exultation contending for mastery, as in the bosom of the [illegible] parent whose tears could not hinder him from exclaiming, "I would not exchange my dead son for the living son of any man in Christendom."

But I arrest this argument of eulogy. My heart goes back into the coffin there with him; and I would pause. I went—it is a day or two since—alone to see again the home which he so passionately loved, the chamber where he died, the grave in which they laid him, all habited as when his look drew audience, still as night or noontide air, till the heavens be no more. In all that spacious, varied and calm scene, all things to the eye looked, at first, unchanged—the books in the library—the portraits—the table at which he wrote—the scientific culture of the land—the course of agricultural occupation—the coming in of harvests, fruit of the seed his hand had scattered—the animals and implements of husbandry—the trees planted by him in lines, in copses, in orchards, by thousands—the seats under the noble old elm, on which he used to sit to feel the southwest wind at evening, or hear the breathings of the sea, or the not less audible music of the starry heavens—all seemed at first unchanged. The sun of a bright day, from which, however, something of the fervor of midsummer was wanting, fell temporarily upon them all; gleamed on the long line of ocean; filled the air on all sides with the utterances of life. Some of those whom, on earth, he loved best, were there—the great mind still seemed to preside—the great presence to be with you—you might expect to hear again the rich and playful tones, the old hospitality. Yet, a moment more, and all the scene took on the aspect of one great monument, inscribed with his name and sacred to his memory. And such it shall be in all the future of America. The sense of desolation and loneliness and darkness, with which you see it now, will pass away—the sharp recent grief of love and friendship will become soothed—men will repair thither, as they commemorate the great days of history; the same glance shall take in, and the emotions shall greet and bless the Harbor of the Pilgrims and the Tomb of Webster!

"Certainly it puzzles us to understand how a man can be an earnest advocate at once of Liberty in Europe and of Slavery in America."

N. Y. Tribune.

The enigma of which the Tribune speaks is not a more puzzling one than another which has frequently exercised our wits, viz: how a man can be an earnest advocate at once of Liberty in America and an opponent of the Constitution, which is the source and sole security of that liberty. When the Tribune will solve the latter, we will try to enlighten him as to the former.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Iron Trade of the United States.—The Pittsburg Post calculates that the iron manufacturers of the country have a sure demand before them of nearly $300,000,000 for fabrics to be turned out from their manufactories—a demand that will require all, and more than all, their capacity to supply fast enough. The calculation upon which the statements are based is the extent of railroad now in course of construction. With one hundred tons per mile, single track, it will require 1,300,000 tons of iron rail to complete the thirteen thousand miles of railroad, either in progress, or which will be in progress ere long, including the Pacific railroad. At $50 per ton, this would require an outlay of $65,000,000 for single track alone. But many of these roads will be double tracks, besides turn-outs, &c. Then follows a vast outlay for cars, locomotives, and other iron works about such roads. And it may be fairly estimated that all the iron for them will cost not less than $150,000,000. Ocean and inland steamers, iron ships, manufacturing machinery, iron buildings, and all the other innumerable uses to which iron is applied, will require as much more—making an aggregate sure demand for $300,000,000 worth of iron.

A Representative Swindle.—The members of the New York Legislature have voted themselves pay for the recess between the regular session and extra session, a space of six weeks. The constitution limits the pay of the session to a hundred days. The Legislature may sit as much longer as they please, but after the first hundred days they must sit without pay. The hundred days were wasted in quarrels between the Barnburners and the Hunkers, and the necessary business of the State had not been transacted. But the members voted "no pay, no preach," and adjourned in the expectation, which was not disappointed, that the Governor would call them together again. The Governor convened them in extra session, and after they adjourned for six weeks, and *for this six weeks while they were at home, they claim their regular pay.* It is astonishing that men can face their constituents after such a swindle. Even the Democratic papers [illegible] but the members [illegible] that it was the [illegible] to the public treasury, and that they would [illegible] of it. It is said that the Speaker will [illegible] certificates to the extra time, and that the Comptroller will [illegible] the money; but the men who have voted it think that they can find the [illegible] its payment.

Newark Advertiser.

Washing Sheep.—The following story, which has been told some time ago, though it has never appeared in print, is decidedly rich:

[illegible] at a time when the subject of temperance was [illegible] the citizens of a [illegible] town in the western part of Massachusetts [illegible] the matter. There had never been a temperance society in the place, [illegible] it was voted to form one. They drew up a pledge of total abstinence, [illegible] that it [illegible] of the society [illegible]

Before the pledge was signed Deacon D. [illegible] Thanksgiving Day. [illegible] to take something [illegible] dinner much better at this festival [illegible]

Mr. L. thought the pledge was [illegible] He didn't care any thing about Thanksgiving, but his family always made a great account of Christmas, and he couldn't think of sitting down to dinner then without something to drink. He was willing to give it up on all other days, and, in fact, that was the only time when he cared anything about it.

Mr. B. next rose, and said he agreed with the other speakers, except in the time. He didn't think much of Thanksgiving or Christmas, though he [illegible] a little at any time. There was one day, however, when he must have it, and that was on the Fourth of July. He always calculated upon having a "[illegible] drink" on that occasion, and he wouldn't sign the pledge if it prevented him from celebrating [illegible].

Squire S. [illegible] Mr. B. He was not in the habit of taking anything [illegible] must have some when he was washing sheep. He would sign the pledge if it would give him the privilege of indulging when he was washing sheep.—Why, he considered it dangerous for him to keep his hands in cold water without something to keep him warm inside.

After some consideration, it was concluded that each member of the society should take his own occasion to drink—Deacon D. on Thanksgiving, L. on Christmas, &c. The pledge was signed by a large number, and the society adjourned in a flourishing condition, for it should be the duty of the members to watch each other, to see that they did not break the pledge.

The next morning Deacon D. walked to his neighbor's yard, who, by the way, was Mr. S., the sheep owner, wondering, as it was a bitter cold morning, whether S. was yet up. He met his neighbor coming out of the house, and, to his surprise, gloriously drunk—or, to use a very modern phrase, "burning a very beautiful kiln."

"Why, S.," exclaimed the astonished deacon, "what does this mean, sir? You have broken your pledge, and disgraced our society and the temperance cause."

"Not—hic—as you know; no—hic—deacon; I haint—hic—broke the—hic—pledge, deacon."

"Certainly you have, sir, and I shall report you to the society. You agreed not to drink except when you wash sheep. You cannot make me think you are going to wash such a cold day as this."

"Follow me, deacon."

S. started for the barn, and the deacon followed. On entering the door, the deacon saw a large wash-tub standing on the floor, with an old ram tied to it, the poor animal shaking dreadfully with cold, and bleating pitifully.

"Hic—there, d-deacon," said S., pointing to the sheep with an air of triumph, "that old—hic—ram has been washed six times this—hic—morning, and I—hic—ain't done with him—hic—yet!"

The deacon "mizzled."

The Crystal Palace Exhibition.—The number of single ticket admissions on Monday was 2,834; admitted on season tickets, 950; total admissions, 3,774; cash received, $1,177.

The machine arcade is beginning to assume form. The two horizontal engines are on their beds and one of the cylinders in place. The steam generating apparatus will furnish one hundred and twenty horse-power for constant driving purposes. An immense shearing machine, for cutting iron plates after the patent of D. Dick's anti-friction press, is already set up; also, anti-friction punch for boiler plates.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition involves a total cost of $500,000, represented by $400,000 in shares actually disposed of to subscribers, and $100,000 reserved for hypothecation for temporary loan to finish the enterprise.

The President stands pledged to correct any such appointments into which he may have inadvertently fallen, when the fact of present freesoilism is fixed on any of his appointees.

Washington Union.

A case in point—will the President retain Wm. J. Brown in office?

When the enlightened views of the Administration were lately made public, in regard to the constitutional authority of Congress to appropriate money to make a great national railroad or highway, we hardly expected that the assertion of the power would escape the strong dissent of that stereotyped school of politicians in Virginia to whom may almost be applied Napoleon's remark about the Bourbons, that "they learn nothing and forget nothing." It is without surprise, therefore, that we see the Richmond Enquirer, the ancient oracle and champion of that venerable school of abstractionists, come out in decided opposition to the exposition of the Union in regard to the Pacific Rail Road question. After due examination, it is decided that the arguments in support of the great continental highway do not square with "*the resolutions of '98*" that embodiment of all political wisdom, of stand-still advancement, and backward progress; and therefore, that the said arguments are heterodox and contrary to the "Virginia doctrines." Thereupon the Enquirer has, as in duty bound, proceeded to show the heresy of the Administration in the premises, by re-producing some of the most striking of those venerable dogmas which may be found in the files of that respectable journal, *passim*, during the last forty years. Now, we regard the Administration, in this matter, in the light of an esteemed friend who has been wandering in the paths of error for a long time, trying to turn over a new leaf and mend his ways. Our sympathies, therefore, are with the Union in this contest, and, though we may not with propriety lend it a helping hand, we can at least see fair play, by giving to its articles the benefit of our circulation in Virginia, which, with its own, may make some approach to the universality of the Enquirer in that ancient Commonwealth. We accordingly give the second article of the Union in this day's paper.—*Nat. Intel.*

If Free Trade is a part of the Democratic creed and the party have been sincere in advocating it, why don't they establish that policy? They have the power to do it if they choose, so far as a Democratic Executive and a Democratic Congress are necessary to carry it out. A Whig Administration left them a surplus in the Treasury of twenty odd millions of dollars, and, to carry out free trade notions, do they propose to reduce the revenue? By no means. Mr. Guthrie, in his speech at Philadelphia, tells the people that this surplus might be judiciously expended in building a railroad to the Pacific. That is the way Mr. Jefferson used to address the American Congress, in his messages, when he advocated the application of any surplus revenue arising from a *protective* tariff, to the construction of Internal Improvements by the General Government, rather than a reduction of the revenue duties. But our latter day Democrats have positively sworn that *of* Mr. Jefferson, *the Apostle of Democracy*, [illegible] far [illegible] from the true faith as to advocate such heresies, his opinion subsequently underwent a [illegible] change. Well, suppose they did. How do they reconcile the views of Mr. Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury with the very [illegible] to Mr. Jefferson? We should like to hear the Virginia Democracy answer to this question.—*Rich. Whig.*

Ex-Gov. Wood's Exercise of the Pardoning Power.—[illegible] W[illegible] of Ohio, before resigning his governorship [illegible] the purpose of accepting a diplomatic appointment [illegible] parties [illegible] the penitentiary, and the least deserving [illegible] which is [illegible] of signalizing their [illegible] a general jail delivery, is one that should be severely reprobated [illegible] to the community, and [illegible] to those who thus exercise the pardoning power. In almost every case these pardons are the result of [illegible] importunity or of political influence, which the Executive has not the honor and firmness to withstand, and the responsibility of which he [illegible] by granting them at a moment when he hopes the act will pass unnoticed, or when his retirement [illegible] to [illegible] The evil is becoming [illegible] and the [illegible] of public [illegible] should be applied in every instance of its occurrence.—*Baltimore American.*

[illegible]—A laughable illustration of the [illegible] of this [illegible] is [illegible] by the following from the "P[illegible] News":

Mr. B. was out hunting with his rifle, and crossing the field of Mr. C., a Frenchman, C.'s large dog attacked him savagely, while C. stood looking on, without attempting to call off his dog. B., getting out of patience shot the dog, and he fell apparently dead. C., in high dudgeon, forthwith got out a warrant, and had B. arrested for killing his dog—swore to the killing, and was corroborated by two of his neighbors, who were present at the shooting. The Magistrate fined B. ten dollars, and costs, which amounted to about ten more; B. paid the fine and costs—and when the parties got home from the trial, the dog had come home also, and was not killed. B. then got a warrant against the Frenchman and his two associates for perjury, in swearing B. had killed the dog. They were frightened, and made peace with B., paid him back his twenty dollars, and ten more for his trouble—and no trial was had; and when the parties returned home from the last suit, lo! the dog was dead. Imagine the "feelings" of the Frenchman and his party. The Frenchman says, "he shoot my dog—he die—I swear—and dam dog resurrects himself. By gar I find I swear bad; I settle for him—then my dog he die by gar! Sacre!"

A Stupendous Claim.—A Western Pennsylvania company have set up a claim to the whole of the Western Reserve of Ohio, under a grant from Connecticut, alleged to have been made after the year 1762, when Charles II. granted to that colony a patent for the Reserve. In 1795, it will be remembered, she sold the Reserve to another company, relinquishing all claim to jurisdiction over the territory to the United States in 1800. These Pennsylvania parties to-day applied to the General Land Office to make to them patents for all the Reserve! The officer replied, we learn from parties interested in the "speculation," that the Government, never having had a claim to or proprietorship over that territory, they cannot entertain the application; and that the State of Connecticut is the party to whom the Pennsylvania company must look for redress, if they really have rights involved in the case.

Evening Star.

A Kentucky Mule.—There is on exhibition in Charleston, S. C., a mule 19 1-2 hands, or 6 feet 6 inches high, weighing 2,200 pounds, perfectly symmetrical, remarkably docile, and good at a long pull.

When Sigourney, a notorious wag of Boston was expiring, a servant entered and informed the attending physician that a man had fallen down the well. The dying man overheard the servant, and inquired, with scarcely an audible whisper, "I say Doctor, did he *kick the bucket?*

The Philadelphia Mint has commenced issuing three dollar gold pieces.

A Contrast.—The New York Evening Post wars upon the "Platforms" in the following [illegible]:

"The difference between the two sets of [illegible] tions is not worth quarreling about. It was a foolish thing to pass them at all, and the [illegible] rade Mr. Champlin and those who voted with [illegible] make of the folly they have committed, [illegible] ter. The Baltimore platform is a mouldy [illegible] already, and of all those who show themselves active in taking it down from its place and [illegible] cobwebs of obsolete politics, and airing [illegible] sight of the people, there is not one who [illegible] feel a secret contempt for the office [illegible] himself obliged to perform."

Col. Benton—who, by the way, [illegible] attach more consequence to "caucuses [illegible] tions" than he does to "mouldy" platforms—[illegible] the same thing thus:—

"The '*regular nomination*,' [illegible] elections, State and National, [illegible] magical power, and become the [illegible] ness, fraud and infamy!"

"A war to the knife, *and the knife* [illegible] upon the nullification and [illegible] 1849; upon '*Union and Harmony*' Conventions and Platforms,—[illegible] mocrats—and all 'regular nominations' [illegible] County, District, State, or National. War [illegible] all *to the death*."

The Post uttered its denunciations [illegible] spoils had been divided; Old Bullion [illegible] the inauguration of Gen. Pierce.

The week after the Washington Union [illegible] Post out of the party, Col. Benton [illegible] his organ to publish portions of his [illegible] book.

The Barnburners, without [illegible] under Col. Benton: he, therefore, [illegible] Speaker, Clerk, and Printer. [illegible] They will *not* be Boyd, Forney, and Armstrong [illegible]

In the very outset, Benton will [illegible] ministration in the organization of the H[illegible] Representatives!

This conviction accounts for the [illegible] tion's ardent wooing of the N[illegible] [illegible] *It accounts for the President's* [illegible] *exhibition of himself on [illegible]* [illegible] *attached to Col. Benton's [illegible]*. Barnburners, Benton and his friends will [illegible] against [illegible] Forney, and Armstrong! Mark it.

N. Y. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, A[illegible]

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A [illegible] train of ten cars on the D[illegible] Railroad, New Jersey, [illegible] workmen, who were returning from [illegible] on the Delaware Canal, [illegible] nine miles above Lambertville. By [illegible] ten persons were killed and twelve [illegible] ly wounded, several of whom [illegible] The names of the killed are Mathew [illegible] Michael Caveny, John Irvin, P[illegible] Jeremiah Luny, John Durkan, Michael M[illegible] Bartholomew Sheun, Thos. M[illegible] D[illegible]

We learn that Peter Adams, Esq., S[illegible] of the Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has been in town, and promptly paid the losses sustained by this Company by the fire on the 11th June. The Company, [illegible] terms of insurance, ninety days to pay [illegible] but have in good faith, anticipated the time, [illegible] satisfactorily arranged the losses [illegible] which is very commendable.—*N[illegible]*

N. C. Medical College.—A catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the above Medical College, informs us, that the total number of Students for the session of 1852–53 is [illegible] which the following are from North Carolina: T. A. Allen, Hendersonville; J. H. Black, [illegible] ; J. A. Caswell, Salisbury; W. D. C[illegible] well and J. W. Caldwell, Charlotte; N. F. C[illegible] nolly, Taylorsville; J. McK. Henderson, M[illegible] Lenoir; A. M. McDonald, Wadesboro'; A. McRee, Concord; Wm. N. McNeill, Cumberland; W. W. Richardson, Wadesboro'; L. Twitty, Rutherfordton.

This Southern Institution is now established on a firm basis, and offers equal advantages of Medical instruction, with those of the N[illegible] cities.

The Portland (Me.) Argus states that the colored population of that city are decreasing year by year, thus corroborating all previous experience of the effects of residence in high latitudes upon the black race. The editor remarks:

"While our white population is rapidly increasing, our colored population, made up partly of the mixed blood, is gradually wasting [illegible] Surely there must be some deep-seated, [illegible] ing, self-executing law of Nature that [illegible] such a result as this."

The Chinese Repository tells a very [illegible] story of the punishment inflicted on a C[illegible] criminal. His offence, it seems, was unpardonable, and it was determined to make an example of him. Consequently he was wound round [illegible] cotton saturated with tallow, and, having [illegible] dipped till he presented the appearance of a gigantic candle, was stuck upon his father's grave and lighted. Of course the poor fellow [illegible] in slow torture. Was ever device [illegible] completely diabolical?

A Western editor puts above the door [illegible] **sanctum**, "Lady visiters are requested to [illegible] the devil when they wish to obtain an [illegible] with the editor."

COD LIVER OIL.

We find in the Repertoire de Pharmacie the following paragraph recommending [illegible] substitute for cod-liver oil in certain cases:

"Cod-liver oil is an aliment which [illegible] reconstitutes the tissues; in a word, it is [illegible] leptic medicine, by the aid of which the [illegible] ganizing action of tubercle is combated. [illegible] only inconvenience attending its use is, that [illegible] sometimes difficult of digestion. In this [illegible] Trousseau substitutes with advantage the following compound:

Fresh Butter	4 ounces
Iodide of potassium	[illegible] of a grain
Promide of potassium	3 grains
Common salt	[illegible] a drachm

The butter is eaten during the day, [illegible] thin slices of bread."

Mrs. Partington on Diseases.—"Diseases [illegible] very various," said Mrs. Partington, as she turned from a street-door conversation with Mrs. Bolds. "The Doctor tells me that poor old Mr. Haze has got two buckles upon her lungs! It is dreadful to think I declare. The diseases is so various! One day we hear of people's dying of hermitage of the lung, another of brown creatures; here they tell us of the elementary canal being out of order, and there about the tenor of the throat; here we hear of the neurology in the head, and there of an embargo; on the one side of us we hear of a man being killed by getting a piece of beef in his sarcofagus, and there another kills himself by discovering his jocular vein. Things change so that I declare that I don't know how to subscribe for any case now-adays. New names and nostrils take the place of the old, and I may as well throw my old yarb bag away."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1853.

N. Carolina Election.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From a mass of letters, Telegraphic despatches, &c., we make the following summary:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Halifax county, (reported), 125 majority for Shaw, Loco, over Outlaw, Whig. If true, Shaw gains 108.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Ruffin, Loco.	Loftin, Loco.
Craven, in part,	168	144
Wayne,	1035	154

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Ashe, Loco.	Leak, Loco.
Bladen,	410	196
Brunswick,	62 maj.	
Columbus,	491	104
Cumberland,	919	697
Duplin,	1020	213
New Hanover,	1247	243
Richmond,	46	626
Robeson,	80 maj.	
Sampson,	552	628
	4827	2707

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Rogers, W.	Venable, L.	Lewis, L.
Wake,	1249	623	642
Johnston,	661	256	588
Franklin,	283	275	495
Granville,	835	1047	31
Warren,	129	573	131
Orange,	962	767	126
Nash.—[not heard from here.]			
	4119	3541	2013

A Telegraphic despatch from Raleigh, received on Saturday night, informs us that Nash is heard from and that Rogers is elected by 60 majority! Hurrah for the WHIG "disorganizers"!!

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Kerr, Whig.	Rencher, Loco.
Moore,	696	148
Chatham,	1005	266

SIXTH DISTRICT.

No Returns.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Osborne,	Craige,	Scott,	Pierce.
Anson,	*937	218	†992	369
Stanly,	870	62	714	58

*Without Union. †Includes Union.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

No Returns.

CLERKS ELECTED.

Cumberland—Jesse T. Warden, Superior Court Clerk; John McLaurin, County Court Clerk.

Chatham—Mr. Gunter, C. S. C.; Wm. P. Taylor, C. C. C.

Moore—Geo. S. Cole, C. S. C.; A. C. Curry, C. C. C.

Bladen—Mr. McLeod, C. S. C.; Jas. I. McRee, C. C. C.

Stanly—P. W. Wooley, C. S. C.; Rich'd Harris, C. C. C.

Sampson—J. R. Beaman, C. C. C.

Duplin—E. P. Rutledge, C. S. C.; John J. Whitehead, C. C. C.

Wayne—W. C. Bryan, C. S. C.; John Aycock, C. C. C.

New Hanover—H. W. Foy, C. S. C.; S. R. Bunting, C. C. C.

Richmond—R. S. McDonald, C. S. C.; M. L. Douglass, C. C. C.

Anson—Mr. Haire, C. S. C.; N. D. Boggan, C. C. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Congress.		C. C. Clk.			S. C. Clk.		
	Ashe.	Leak.	McLaurin.	Shaw.	McMillan.	Warden.	Strange.	Patterson.
Fayetteville,	245	184	384	79	4	381	83	17
[illegible] Level,	4	32	13	21	00	25	11	1
[illegible] Creek,	70	14	46	00	5	56	20	4
[illegible] Creek,	17	30	40	3	00	47	3	00
[illegible] Creek,	72	30	14	92	00	83	10	8
[illegible],	52	34	48	58	2	00	16	10
[illegible],	40	34	19	55	09	14	7	62
[illegible],	37	12	23	26	00	30	1	58
[illegible] Creek,	27	7	31	1	2	35	00	00
[illegible],	50	48	76	5	00	09	5	9
[illegible],	47	10	54	35	00	18	27	27
[illegible] Hill,	23	48	51	17	8	71	1	00
[illegible] Creek,	16	40	12	24	1	60	4	1
[illegible]borough,	55	67	14	114	1	122	3	00
[illegible],	56	1	1	54	00	55	1	00
Upper Little River,	27	72	34	68	00	75	18	7
[illegible],	161	28	3	132	00	46	89	00
	919	697	882	794	23	1227	302	180

STANLY COUNTY.

	Congress.		C. S. C.		C. C. C.
	Osborne.	Craige.	Wooley.	Mann.	Harris.
Centre,	104	14	87	26	133
Freeman's,	39	3	21	19	38
Cross Roads,	122	16	92	44	128
Bedenbours,	37	4	14	25	50
Almond's,	81	0	69	17	72
Furr's,	105	2	74	29	84
Smith's,	87	8	73	20	87
Russell's,	74	2	61	13	69
Albemarle,	221	13	161	46	175
	870	62	643	239	806

ALBEMARLE, Stanly Aug. 5, 1853.

Messrs. HALE: You will find above a statement of the votes polled yesterday in this county, hastily made. The freshet, the *extraordinary* freshet, prevented many from voting, because of the necessity of protecting their crops, as they were left exposed to the ravages of all kinds of stock, the fences having been swept away, wherever there was a place for any volume of water to seek an exit. Yours.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Congress.			C. C. C.		S. C. C.	
	Leak.	Ashe.	Scattering.	Douglass.	Scattering.	McDonald.	Scattering.
[illegible] Mills,	44	00	00	37	00	31	00
[illegible] Springs,	144	00	00	138	3	129	13
[illegible] Jack,	16	1	00	19	00	19	00
Beaver Dam,	16	1	4	23	00	20	3
McPherson's,	18	2	00	20	00	19	1
Rockingham,	124	17	00	133	3	133	5
Wolf Pit,	17	18	00	33	00	31	1
Williamson's,	86	00	00	75	00	76	00
Laurel Hill,	105	5	1	97	00	102	1
Stewartsville,	56	2	00	51	5	50	5
	626	46	5	626	11	610	29

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON: Dear Sirs—Above, you have the result of the election in Richmond county. The vote was quite small, there being no regular opposition in County elections and the Whigs not feeling much in the humor of making any extra efforts for the election of a Democrat.

Yours, respectfully.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

	Congress.			C. C. Clerk.			S. C. C.	
	Kerr.	Rencher.	Brantly.	Taylor.	Thompson.	Riddle.	Gunter.	Eubanks.
Pittsborough,	133	6	3	96	34	59	111	68
Haywood,	108	13	00	98	18	51	106	45
Hadley's,	71	14	7	117	26	40	82	94
Egypt,	71	3	00	31	22	55	55	41
Silk Hope,	47	32	2	71	6	11	46	39
Buckhorn,	17	18	00	38	4	18	50	8
McPherson's,	81	11	7	76	15	25	65	47
Matthews's,	43	17	3	39	29	8	60	10
Albright's,	99	00	00	79	2	26	99	3
Bear Creek,	148	70	32	107	170	139	192	162
Jones's Grove,	75	27	00	66	43	25	57	71
Baldwin's,	18	9	2	12	5	15	17	16
Lasater's,	66	41	4	99	34	28	111	39
Cedar Grove,	28	5	00	9	11	15	20	12
	1005	266	60	938	419	506	1071	658

MOORE COUNTY.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

	Geo. S. Cole.	Col. John Morison.
Carthage,	145	93
Hancock's,	43	19
Pocket,	85	18
McAulay's,	149	76
McNeill's,	79	79
Sandhills,	27	56
Sanders's,	76	44
Sheffield's,	102	59
Ritter's,	69	105
	840	484

For Clerk of the County Court, A. C. Curry, Esq., without opposition, received 935 votes.

BLADEN COUNTY.

	Congress.		S. C. C.		C. C. C.
	Ashe.	Leak.	N. Kelly.	McLeod.	Jas. I. McRee.
Elizabethtown,	87	51	49	84	135
Bryan's Swamp,	105	8	23	85	105
White Oak,	55	11	4	55	57
The Hollow,	28	25	21	31	50
Beaver Dam,	35	8	19	21	38
Reeves's,	21	9	4	24	31
Colly,	27	16	13	26	36
Hungry Neck,—[No Returns received by the Sheriff.]					
South River,	6	8	3	13	16
Carver's Creek,	13	24	38	7	39
Pine Log,	23	24	14	9	58
Brown Marsh,	10	12	20	5	23
	410	196	258	360	588

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—In Missouri, J. J. Lindley, and Samuel Caruthers, both Whigs, elected to Congress. So that the delegation from this State stands *five* Whigs, *two* Locos.

From Tennessee we have no returns. A despatch in the *Union* says that Johnson, Loco, is believed to be elected Governor.

In Arkansas, Locos are elected to Congress, of course.

In Kentucky, the Whigs have probably elected *eight*, and the Locos *two* members of Congress—a Whig gain of three. The Whigs have also carried the Legislature by a large majority.

In Alabama, John A. Winston, Loco, is elected Governor. Nothing definite from the Congressional elections.

FROM EUROPE.—The Washington and the Niagara have arrived with Liverpool dates to the 23d inst.

The Turkish question is reported to be in the course of amicable adjustment, and apprehensions of war have subsided.

Cotton has advanced. The quotations are; 6¼d. a 6 3-16d; Fair Uplands and Mobile, 6¼d.; middling, 6d a 6¼d.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was held at Summerville on the 21st ult. Reports by the President and Directors and the Chief Engineer were submitted, accepted and directed to be published.

Col. Alex. Murchison was unanimously re-elected President. Messrs. Jno. H. Haughton, A. S. McNeill, L. J. Haughton, Peter G. Evans, and Elias Bryan, were elected Directors.

The next Annual meeting will be held on the third Thursday in July 1854.

THE MAILS are getting no better fast. We suppose the Post Master General is so busily occupied in looking after and distributing the sixpenny offices among the faithful, that he has no time to attend to his business.

We would suggest the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to elect two sets of Presidents, Vice Presidents and Cabinets—one to attend to the business of the country, the other to look after the division of the spoils. The salaries might be increased, but money would really be saved by it.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We received a day or two since a political essay upon this subject, by Edward Cantwell, Esq., of Wilmington.

From the hasty glance which we have been able to give its contents, we infer that Mr. Cantwell has studied the history of the Public Lands to some purpose, whilst his position as member of the Democratic State Committee has enabled him to speak knowingly of the position of the party in this State upon the subject.

Mr. Cantwell shows that the principle of distribution has been sanctioned by Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Polk. That grants of lands to the States have been advocated by Cass, Douglas, Hunter, Calhoun, McDuffie, and many other distinguished Northern and Southern Democrats. That the last Democratic Convention in this State, in caucus assembled, modified the resolution in relation to the Public Lands, expressly to meet the views of Mr. McRae as expressed then and in the recent Congressional Canvass. And that in the last legislature, the principle of distribution and the right of North Carolina to a just and equal share of the lands, were sanctioned by the speeches and votes of every leading Democrat in that body.

Mr. Cantwell's case against Mr. Ashe and the Journal is well made out; and had his essay been thoroughly circulated among the Democracy of the District it would have told at the election.

What do you think of the appointment of Wm. J. Brown?

What do you think of the Pacific Rail Road scheme?

We trust that the Standard and Wilmington Journal will find leisure to answer these questions which they have obstinately neglected for some weeks past. Speak out, gentlemen, the election is over, and you can't be hurt by the truth.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1853.

Better than I hoped for, I have been enabled to spend four hours this morning at the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace. But how shall I give my readers any adequate idea of either the building or its contents? It would require a month's study, and a year's labor, to describe them fully. The mere list of articles exhibited, two or three lines only being devoted to each, makes a book of 189 closely printed pages. I bought this book on entering the building, intending to refer to it for information as to the articles, but soon found that I had no time for that. At the end of an hour I found that I had not got through with one-fourth part of the lower floor, and that too, though I merely gave a passing look at each object. There are, besides, vast vacant spaces, in which workmen are putting up glass cases, or frames, to display yet unopened goods. A great part of the building itself is not completed, and the sound of the hammer is heard in all parts, either at work on the building or opening boxes of goods.

The building itself is, I think, the greatest curiosity of the exhibition. The frame of iron, and the walls of glass, it presents an appearance of lightness and gracefulness peculiarly beautiful in a building 400 feet long in either direction. The shape is cruciform, and such is the appearance of the 2d story; but the spaces between the arms of the cross are filled up, to the height of one story, so as to form an octagon, and these spaces being covered with flat roofs, neither the exterior nor interior appearance is at all marred, whilst a vast amount of room is gained for the display of goods. And yet it is evident, I am told, that there will not be near room for the proper display of the goods and implements.

The first story is 24 feet high, the second 18 feet, and in the centre is a splendid dome, 151 feet high and 100 feet in diameter, the largest dome in this country.

It has been found necessary to put up another building by the side of this, 450 feet long by 75 wide, two stories high.

1800 tons of iron, 55,000 square feet of glass, and 750,000 feet of lumber, have been used in the construction.

Amidst the thousands of objects presented for examination, I looked anxiously for something from our own State; and the only thing I met with was "a new rotary thrashing machine, for all kinds of grain and seed, except corn." Wm. R. Palmer, inventor and proprietor, North Carolina. His address is care of S. D. Lane, 52 John street, New York. This not only struck me as being a beautiful machine, strong and simple in construction; but I learn that it is regarded as far excelling any thing of the kind in the exhibition. There was no one near to tell its cost, or to explain its operation. So I can give no account of either. This absence of any one to look after the interests of exhibitors from our State will be fatal to their proper rank in the exhibition. It is true that Gov. Reid appointed five gentlemen to represent North Carolina; but they are fully occupied with their own business. One of them is President of a city Bank, in which his daily personal attention is necessary, besides other interests requiring close attention. Another has worn himself down with devotion to his own extensive mercantile affairs, and is compelled to travel for his life. These two of the five I have seen. The other three I know to be active business men. They might, however, have accomplished much good by employing some one to do the work for them, if any fund had been provided to pay the expense. But there is none. From England, France, Austria, Holland, and other countries, many agents are present, who have prepared or are preparing the frames, glass cases, or other fixtures, necessary to exhibit their wares to advantage, and who are ready to answer questions as to cost, material, &c. Some of them came to the country three or four months ago, and have waited here ever since. Our Legislature ought to have made an appropriation to pay expenses.

I think it probable that our State will make a better show when the mineral department is opened. This has been delayed until the additional building is ready, in which it is proposed to arrange the Geological and Mineralogical specimens.

I find myself interrupted before I have got fairly into the subject. I am not sure, however, that I could describe any of the various articles so as to interest or instruct my readers. There are paintings and statuary, manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, silk; machinery of various kinds, from the steam Power Printing Press, in full operation, down to the smallest chisel; agricultural implements of a thousand kinds; books in all languages; glass and china wares, (of the latter I saw dinner plates at $40 each); Jewelry; Plate; Furniture; Cutlery; Iron and other metallic wares, &c. &c. Indeed, what is there *not* there? I must give it up, for the present at least.

The Catalogue already published embraces 1890 items, from the United States, many of them consisting of numerous articles of the same class, so that there are doubtless ten or twenty thousand articles. 515 from Great Britain. 637 from Zollverein and Germany. 20 from Belgium.—396 from France. 103 from Switzerland. 101 from Holland. 271 from Austria. 106 from Italy. 122 from the British possessions. 10 from Sweden and Norway. 1 from Denmark. 14 from Mexico. 5 from Turkey.

This catalogue of nearly 5000 contributions, probably embraces from 50,000 to 100,000 separate articles, forming one grand museum, of the richest and rarest, the most useful and the most ornamental and elegant of the productions of the world. But I *must* stop.

In the neighborhood of the Palace are all sorts of exhibitions—enormous oxen, queer animals, circuses, &c. &c. An immense observatory, to climb to the top of whose winding stairs would be a long journey. I had no time to see any of these except the Hippodrome, into which I entered for a few minutes, only to be exceedingly disgusted at the gross indecency of the many girls and women among the performers.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 2, 1853.

Niagara Falls! The world's wonder! The grandest, the most awful, of God's creations! who shall describe them, so that the mere reader or listener may form any adequate idea of their sublimity, of the awe and the fearfulness which they inspire? of the littleness of man in the comparison? of their terrible power, which none but their Creator can control? I have read of the Falls, I have seen pictures of them, I have talked with those who had visited them, and have heard such say that their first impressions were those of disappointment. To me this is amazing! I have not yet been two hours here, but when I sit down after darkness has closed upon the scene, I am yet in a tremor of agitation and awe. Disappointment! What can have been man's imagination which such a scene is not capable of filling and satisfying? A sea rushing with a mighty sound, over its rocky barrier, and plunging into an abyss whose depths no living being has sounded, or ever will sound! The whole of the Falls, those on the American side, and that dividing the United States from Canada, may be between half a mile and a mile in width—it is difficult to compute the distance. And the perpendicular fall of this immeasurable quantity of water is 160 feet. Professor Lyell estimates that fifteen hundred millions of cubic feet of water pass over the Falls every minute. Another estimates that more than one hundred millions of tons pass over every hour. "Great and marvellous are thy works, O God!"

To-morrow I hope to see more of "this great thing."

It was not pleasant to know this afternoon that I was travelling 100 miles in two and a half hours. But it was a fit movement to so grand a scene; and I am especially reconciled to it since it is over, and without an accident. We passed two shattered cars on the road side which had been demolished only yesterday by running off the track. They were full of people, as every car seems to be, go where it will, and yet no person was materially hurt. I thought when I left home, that I would seek for the slowest trains; but how soon we become infected with the go-ahead habits of this "fast people!" I have already learned to take without inquiry whatever conveyance presents itself, and trust to Providence for the result. Yesterday at 9 o'clock I left New York, and at 11 at night found myself at Syracuse, 300 miles in 14 hours, and 2 of those hours spent in Albany. To-day, at half past 9, I went from Syracuse 26 miles, examined and bought a newly-invented Power Press, (Northrop's), to print the Observer on, returned to Syracuse, left there at ½ past 1, and arrived here, 176 miles, at ½ past 6. From New York to this place, about 475 miles, occupied 17 hours, of which at least 2 or 3 hours were spent in stopping at depots, towns and cities. The fare for the whole distance $7.—just the stage fare between Fayetteville and Cheraw, 70 miles. Are we not behind the times, down South? I think so.

The country between Schenectady and Utica is exceedingly beautiful. The rail road passes for that entire distance, 75 miles, through the valley of the Mohawk. And in that whole distance I do not remember to have noticed any forest, except on the hills beyond the margins of the valley. All is cleared, and admirably cultivated. Besides the corn, and oats, and potatoes, and buckwheat, and the rich meadows, there were immense fields of broom corn, and even whole acres of hops. Every thing, in short good to eat, or profitable to sell, seems to grow there. And every facility is afforded to get the surplus of this beautiful country to market. By the side of the rail road, for nearly 350 miles, runs the great Erie canal, and we were scarcely ever out of sight of from one to four boats on it. I have no idea of the number of trains of cars we met. In passing through Lockport, 20 miles from this, we had a full view of five Locks, one above another, each of 12 feet, by which boats are suddenly lifted sixty feet towards the level of Albany. The Locks are built of granite, and present a noble appearance.

The press which I bought at Syracuse, and which will be shipped within three or four days, costs $800, or about $1000 put up in the office, and will print from four to six times as fast as the press we are now using—say from 700 to 1200 sheets per hour. I like its construction and operation very much, and if it should not disappoint all my expectations, it will meet with an immense sale to the country newspaper press. However, it will be time enough to describe it when we get it to work.

And so, dear reader, good night. I wonder at myself, that I have been able, with the sound of the "rushing of the mighty waters" in my ears, to think of such common place things as rail roads and power presses.

SPEAKING OUT.—The Norfolk Argus, whose editor has been appointed to an office by Pierce, comes out strongly against the "iniquitous" Pacific Rail Road scheme!

The South Side Democrat, a leading organ of Locofocoism in Virginia, also breaks the ranks, and says:

> "The positions assumed by the Secretary of War, Gen. Davis, in his late speech at Philadelphia upon this question, as reported in the newspapers, display an inconsistency which, ever since our perusal of them, we have endeavored in vain to reconcile."

The Richmond Enquirer, never before known to object to anything advocated by the party wire-workers, uses the plainest talk. The Enquirer says:

> "It is unnecessary to say that this journal is hostile to the appropriation of federal funds for purposes of internal improvement. To concede such a right to the federal government, especially in the case of so stupendous an undertaking as the Pacific railroad, would be to give up the principles for which Virginia has contended since the day of the elder Adams. It would be to authorize a system of expenditure, and to open the door to a system of extravagance and public peculation, sufficient to undermine the integrity of any government that ever existed. It would fix and perpetuate that loose state of public morals, and that magnificent system of gambling on public means, which took so deep a root in the past administration. It would realize the most enormous evils ever predicted by the bitterest and most extravagant denunciators of the policy of internal improvements by the general government."

And again:

> "If the monster scheme receives such high and influential endorsement as a national measure, that will not change the views of the democratic party of the school of strict construction. They will oppose it manfully, earnestly, to the last."

The Virginia Democracy seem more independent than their North Carolina brethren. Perhaps, however, the latter may speak out, now that *the election is over.*

A NEW ORGAN.—The Washington Republic says that an organ of the Secession wing of Locofocoism is soon to be established in Washington. Maj. Downing will be more than ever puzzled—three organs of the Harmonious, in one place, all blowing different tunes!

The Freeman's Journal, Romish organ, says that

> "Letters from Rome, received here three days ago, announce that *a distinguished Senator from the United States* made his formal renunciation of Protestantism, and was received in the Catholic Church on the Feast of Visitation, (July 2d) by His Eminence Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. I have not been able to ascertain the name of the convert, but it will not long remain unknown."

Senator Douglas of Illinois is supposed to be the distinguished Senator alluded to.

The N. Y. Express hopes that no one will attribute the conversion to a desire to secure the Roman Catholic vote for the Presidency in 1856.

COINAGE.—The Philadelphia Mint has commenced issuing three dollar gold pieces.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., by Wm. Campbell, Esq. Mr. MURDOCH FERGUSON to Miss MARY, only daughter of Peter McIntyre, Esq.

I saw two clouds at morning
Tinged with the rising sun,
And in dawn they floated on
And mingled into one. Com.

DIED,

On Sunday night, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH HENDERSON, aged about 75 years. The funeral will take place this evening at 5 o'clock, at the Episcopal Church, where the friends of deceased are requested to attend.

At the residence of her son, Dan'l McDiarmid, in this county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. ANN McDIARMID, in the 81st year of her age, and for 60 years a regular communicant of the Presbyterian Church. Dignified and courtly alike in her manners, unaffected in her piety, sincere in her friendships, she failed not to secure the permanent esteem and affection of her numerous friends and acquaintances, through the whole course of a long and well spent life.—Com.

In this county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH BETHEA, relict of the late John Bethea, and daughter of the late Lewis Atkins, aged 71 years.

In Moore county, by falling into a well of the depth of [illegible] feet, Mr. SYLVANUS BROWN. He lived four hours and expired.

At Chester, Penn., on Monday morning, the 1st instant, MARGARETTA B., wife of Rev. James O. [illegible], and daughter of Mr. Isaac Harbert, of Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 8.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 27	Cuba	25 a 26
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 33	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p'l sack,	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, bush	a
Strictly prime,	11 a	SEED—	
Prime,	10¾ a	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	10 a 10¼	Clover, per lb.	12 a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com. pr. bag.	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	40 a
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 25 a 5 40	American Gin,	50 a [illegible]
Fine,	5 00 a 5 25	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	70 a 80	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	75 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, [illegible] bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD,	$2¼ a 3 00
[illegible] wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
[illegible]	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	25 a 27

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon heavy at quotations.
Cotton—Last sales at 11 cts.
Corn—Market steady.
Flour unsteady.
Turpentine $2. Spirits 34 to 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin 2 70, yellow dip 2 67, hard 1 35. Spirits 35 to 36. Tar 2 40. Hay 90. N. C. Bacon, hog round 10 to 11, hams 12 to 13. Meal 85. Pay. Flour 5 80. Timber—15 rafts sold at $5, $6, $6 50, $7, $8, $9, $10 10 50, and $11.

At New York, Southern Flour, 5 37 to 5 68½. Wheat 1 20 to 1 40. Corn 78 to 79. Cotton market quiet.

At Charleston, Middling and Middling fair cotton, 11 cents.

Total Receipts, 3,200,759 against 2,998,377—increase, 202,122 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6.—Str Gov Graham, with boats Alamance and McRae in tow, and goods for sundry persons of this place and the interior.

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY NEXT, at my Store, a lot of FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

August 8, 1853. 17-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber either by note or account will please call on W. McL. McKay and settle the same, as further indulgence cannot be given. L. McKELLAR.

Fayetteville, August 4, 1853. 17-3t

NOTICE.

IN order to give all persons who have not listed their Taxable property another opportunity, I will attend at the Market House of Fayetteville, on Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th inst., from 8 to 1 o'clock, to take list. J. WADDILL, J. P.

For Fayetteville District.

August 6. 17-2t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE pamphlet containing the Common School Laws, one copy for each Committee man, may be had by application at the office of the Superintendent.

E. L. WINSLOW, Chairman.

August 8, 1853. 17-2w

CASH.

WE WANT to purchase young Negroes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

August 1, 1853. 17tf

HARPER'S AND PUTNAM'S

MAGAZINES for August, just received by

E. J. HALE & SON

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of the School in Districts No. 62 and 63. Liberal salary given. Inquire of

JOSEPH AREY,
JOHN P. LEONARD, Committee.
T. J. JOHNSON,

Fayetteville, Aug. 3. 16-3t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BEING determined to quit selling Liquors, we now offer a small lot of Fine Liquors at New York cost and charges; such as French Brandy, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Port, Madeira, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines; 3 baskets Champagne, Anchor Brand; Champagne Cider, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above Liquors would do well to call and see us.

TROY & MARSH.

Aug. 4, 1853. 16-tf

HEAD QUARTERS,
34th Regiment N. C. Militia,
July 25, 1853.

THE Officers and Privates of this Regiment are hereby ordered to attend at the residence of Jas. W. McAllister, on Saturday the 13th August, at which time and place an election will be held to fill the office of Major of said Regiment, made vacant by the resignation of Major N. McLean.

By order of Brigadier General A. D. McLean.

THOS. BOLIN,
Col. Com't.

16pd

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE HAVE on hand a large amount of Lumber of different kinds—flooring, wide boards, weather-boards, scantling, laths, &c., some of which is partly seasoned. Also, a large assortment of refuse; will sell refuse boards [illegible] at $4 per M., scantling at $2 and good edged boards at $8. Sawed staves, seasoned. Bills filled at short notice.

JONES & BARBER.

Greenwood, Cumberland, N. C., Aug. 1, 1853. [17tf

FOR SALE.

1060 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable PLANTATION in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie Road, 16 miles South West of Fayetteville and within half a mile of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

An opportunity is now offered for an investment, which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The Land is heavily and densely covered with pines, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Timber and Turpentine. The cleared land about 100 acres, and in fact all is productive and superior to any in that country.

A bargain may be had. Terms liberal.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Fayetteville, August 8, 1853. 17tf

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 5600 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River where produce can be sent to market any season of the year; there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine; also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek.
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

Aug. 8, 1853. 17-3m

Architecture and Civil Engineering.

PLANS for all kinds of Buildings and other Structures. Plans for Public Buildings and Dwelling Houses. Plans for Mills and every kind of Machinery. Also full and accurate Drawings of any or all of the above, executed at the shortest notice by the undersigned, who refers to the following gentlemen. M. P. MULLER.

Market street, above Second.

REFERENCES—Gen. Alex. McRae, Pres't W. & R. R. R. O. G. Parsley and Henry Nutt, Esqs.

Wilmington, August 6, 1853. wa 17-4t

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

BARBER.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the BARBER SHOP in the FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL, where he would be glad to see them all.

August 3, 1853. 15-3t

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the very worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

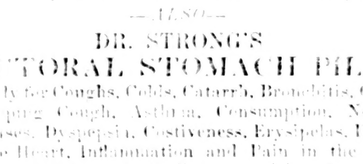
THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine. Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, Foulkes & McRae, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills*, and *Dr. Hall's Celebrated Pills*, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. 15-6m

The Road to Health.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, AND DISORDERED STOMACHS.—Persons subject to these complaints cannot use a finer medicine than these invaluable Pills, and if taken in moderate doses, and the diet attended to, a certain cure will be effected. Their strengthening nature speedily renovates the impaired tone of the stomach, and renders the digestive organs more powerful. Bile and disorders of the liver may be infallibly cured by their use, and those who are suffering from a long residence in hot climates cannot adopt a more effectual remedy than Holloway's Pills. They are also the best family medicine extant.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HOLSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, } JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

[illegible] Mutual Insurance [illegible] commend itself [illegible] it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of [illegible] in insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the [illegible] joint stock companies that [illegible] than we have actually paid, and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has [illegible] more in our county than it has paid out for losses here, showing that we are favorably situated [illegible] places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having [illegible] applications to the amount of [illegible] and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 63tf

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.
May 6, 1853. 92tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Pensley's, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August [illegible] 27tf

WM. H. McRARY.

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

[illegible] attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

[illegible] Salem, N. C.
[illegible] Mocksville.
[illegible] Lexington.
[illegible] Salisbury.
[illegible] Martine, Fayetteville.
July [illegible], 1853. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the [illegible] of a General Mercantile business [illegible] same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. R. TROY, Jr.
J. E. MARSH.
[illegible] 87tf

BLASTING POWDER.

100 KEGS, best quality, just received and for sale low, on manufacturers' account, by

DeROSSET & BROWN.
July 1[illegible] 10-6w

P. S. [illegible]

T[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1853.

At Reduced Prices.

[illegible]

EDWARD K. TRYON,

[illegible] N. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]
July, 1853. 11-10t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first MONDAY in November next.

Anatomy—Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery—Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—Prof. J. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology—Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica—Prof. HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics—Prof. THOMAS G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy—Prof. L. AGASSIZ, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery—J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Dr. J. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the [illegible] cases of that Institution.

J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M. D., Physician to the Hospital of the Alms House, at which lectures are delivered [illegible] a week on diseases, the diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

[illegible] instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors of the Medical College.

At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, held on the 3d of January, 1852, Dr. L. Agassiz was unanimously elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the course.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
July 1. 11-6t*

WOOL CARDING.

WE HAVE erected the machinery at Blount's Creek Factory, and are prepared to Card Wool on the usual terms, on toll or otherwise. Apply at the Factory, or to

GEO. McNEILL.
July 14, 1853. 10-4w

June 15, 1853.

TURNIP SEED.

"EARLY Flat Dutch," "Large English Norfolk," "Strap-leaved Early Red top Flat," "Purple top Ruta Baga," "Long Tankard." Received to-day, and for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

The above seed were selected and put up expressly for my sale, and are warranted fresh and genuine.

S. J. H.
July 18, 1853. 11-1m

FOR SALE,

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair, together with ten acres of land. The above named land is adjoining the Southern limits of town. A bargain may be had by applying soon to the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. MALLETT.
July 11, 1853. 10tf

To Distillers & Shippers of Turpentine.

THE undersigned having completed his large and commodious Warehouse, situated on the River bank, at Lower Fayetteville, is now prepared to receive Spirits Turpentine on Storage. He expects to devote his sole attention to the business, and those who store their Spirits with him, may depend upon his being in the Warehouse every day so as to detect any leakages that may occur. Having a good Cooper always in the Warehouse, he will be able to make it an object to those who engage in the manufacture as well as to shippers to patronise him. All Spirits received in good order, will be kept so free of charge. Moderate charge made for such as is received in bad condition.

Merchants buying the article will save much trouble and expense by sending it directly to the Warehouse for inspection.

The subscriber being in no wise interested or concerned in any of the Boats, will in all cases ship as directed by the owner or shipper.

ISHAM BLAKE.
June [illegible], 1853. [illegible]

W. H. McKAY.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

References:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,	Fayetteville.
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do.	
Elijah Fuller, Esq.	
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,	
" Cook & Johnson,	

I. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.
Oct. 8, 1852. 33ypd

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay [illegible] cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 21, 1853. 68tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.
May 20, 1853. 88tf

Important to Wagon Makers.

WE are now manufacturing a superior article of WAGON AXLES, from one and three-quarters to three inches.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
June 22, 1853. 5-3m

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate all who [illegible] by the day, week or month. [illegible] He has [illegible] his Bar [illegible] and will be happy to give satisfaction to all who may [illegible] his Table will be supplied with the [illegible] the Stable with a plenty of good provender and careful Ostlers.

A. A. GILCHRIST.
June [illegible], 1853. 7tf

Important Notice to Country Merchants.

I AM now offering Fashionable Dress Hats at wholesale as low as they can be bought in any of the Northern cities. Retail price Dress Hats at $2 50 to $3 50. DAVID GEE.
June 28, 1853. 7tf

ON and after the first of July, the undersigned will not pay more than $2 60 for Turpentine, until [illegible] We are compelled to adopt this course [illegible]

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
[illegible] 7tf

1853.

SPRING GOODS.

W[illegible] SPRING GOODS, [illegible] consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible] a large stock of [illegible] READY MADE CLOTHING, [illegible]

HALL & [illegible]

[illegible] 7tf

Just Received and for Sale,

25 [illegible]

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
May 9, 1853. 95tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices: Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Under sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
May 9, 1853. 92

WE HAVE ON HAND

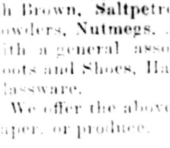
10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.
May 23, 1853. 97tf

Livery Stables.



The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

Blanks for sale here.

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.
April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH

RAYNER & GILMORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

154 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.
March 5, 1853. 74-6mpd

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 22, 1853. 79-tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL [illegible] attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET.

Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions.

3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

All Kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.	W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 10, 1853. [illegible]

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. D. STARR.	J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.]	[J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

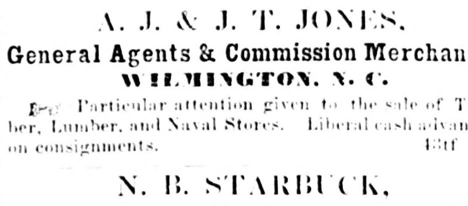
The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuc's have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf



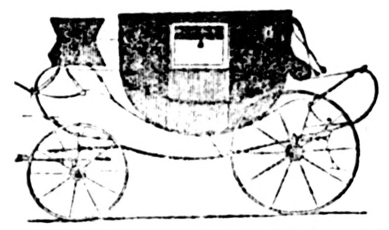
FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. Also [illegible] both practical workmen [illegible] with the business, they [illegible] work [illegible] in Fayetteville [illegible]

One of the firm may be known by [illegible] A. H. Whitfield's from work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER.	JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 63tf

A. H. WHITFIELD
CARRIAGE MAKER

WOULD respectfully [illegible] still at his old stand carrying on the Carriage business in all its branches. [illegible] patronage [illegible] attention to business and a desire to [illegible] give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best materials [illegible] workmen [illegible] that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, gratis.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852.—50tf

HALL & BOLLINGER'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CASTINGS
OF
ALL KINDS
FOR
WHEAT, CORN,
SAW MILLS,
AND
THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindler Balance Irons and Drivers, Inks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools: to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
March 12, 1853. 76tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON

—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.
—ALSO—
1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.
T. J. J.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 41tf

OLD RYE.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified RYE WHISKEY.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient ware-house near the steam boat wharves, in which we can receive and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the customary shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.

May 2, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the 11th day of August next.

It is desirable that all the Stock be represented in person or by proxy.

JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.
July 25, 1853. 12tm

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
July 22, 1853. 13-tf

NEW BOOKS.

POPULAR EDUCATOR for July, Illustrated Magazine of Art, vol. 1, bound. Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances.

Harry Coverdale's Courtship, by the author of Frank Fairlegh. The Echoes of a Belle by Ben Shadow. Another supply of Trench on Words, Beatrice &c.

Trautwine on Excavations and Rail Road Curves, &c. Chapman's American Drawing Book, &c.

July 20, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 11th June last, his negro man BEN. He is about 1[illegible] years old, rather spare made, between 5 feet 9 inches and 6 feet high, dark complexion, high forehead, good teeth, shows a good deal of white in the eyes, and rather slow in speech when spoken to. Said negro was purchased of Thomas McLaud's, in the upper part of Sampson, and it is supposed he may be lurking about the neighborhood of [illegible] I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or Twenty [illegible] for his confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him.

NEILL WATSON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., July 2[illegible], 1853. [illegible]

WORLD'S FAIR.

Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of [illegible] Rifles and [illegible] Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving [illegible] Pistols.

[illegible] Game Bags, Percussion Caps [illegible] Gunning [illegible] which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

REPAIRING—every thing in the Gun [illegible] line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a call.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
July 21, 1853. 12tf

CARD.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, Rosin, Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, and other Produce.
July 21, 1853. 12-2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1853.

A. A. Gilchrist vs. George McMillan.

Attachment,—Philemon Taylor and Amos Jessup summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George McMillan, the Defendant in this case, has removed, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said George McMillan to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment absolute will be rendered against him, and the money in the hands of the Garnishees condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1853.

13-6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

ANDREWS & JESUP.

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

New Stock Seasonable Goods

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL,
North-west Corner Market Square, Green st.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 83tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.
May 3, 1853. 91tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete [illegible] GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and [illegible] ing country. They will sell low for Cash, or [illegible] to punctual customers. They purchase [illegible] for cash, and this will enable them to [illegible] have facilities that many houses have not [illegible] agents established in Baltimore and New York always advise them of any change in [illegible] line, and who purchase only when bargains [illegible] had. We keep always on hand a splendid ass[illegible] of foreign and domestic Liquors: Loaf, C[illegible] Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee [illegible] Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and C[illegible] ses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, [illegible] Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison [illegible] 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, [illegible] Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, [illegible] der, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, [illegible] Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, [illegible] Glassware; and a variety of other goods [illegible]

They take this method of thanking [illegible] and their country friends for the very liberal [illegible] bestowed on them; and intend, by selling [illegible] increase their former trade—always [illegible] that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow [illegible]

Yellow Building, between the Market House [illegible] Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayette[illegible]
March 21, 1853. [illegible]

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 1st.

The corps of Instructors has been [illegible] curing the services of Prof. Guillaume R. [illegible] the department of Modern Languages, who [illegible] been known as one of the most accomplished [illegible] cessful teachers in Virginia.

It is very desirable that pupils attend [illegible] the commencement of the session. For [illegible] information respecting the school, [illegible]

RICHARD STERLING, [illegible]

Greensboro', N. C., July 1, 1853. [illegible]

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity [illegible] County, N. C., two miles west [illegible] on the main road leading from Salem [illegible] 25 miles, Germanton 18 miles, [illegible] within 3 miles of the Stage line from [illegible] across the Blue Ridge by Mount Airy [illegible] Springs in Virginia. The height of the P[illegible] says Prof. Caldwell, is 1759 feet above [illegible] Grassy Creek, which is the nearest stre[illegible] from the Pinnacle is said to be the [illegible] other point in the Southern States, [illegible] Mountain in York Dist., S. C., Paris [illegible] Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock [illegible] Dist., S. C., all of which are 100 miles [illegible] a full view of the Blue Ridge from North [illegible] West, and the Alleghany as far as the [illegible] the Peaks of Otter, the Bald [illegible] points in Virginia. A view into four States [illegible] at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been [illegible] by strangers from all parts of the [illegible] ascension to the Pinnacle is now [illegible] Ladders from the House kept by the S[illegible] and a half miles south of the Mountain [illegible] riage Road within six hundred yards of [illegible] good Guide will always be ready to wait [illegible] No pains will be spared to wait on visitors [illegible] them comfortable with every thing the country [illegible] The Stables are well supplied with [illegible] hay. Near the House is a fine Mineral [illegible] properties of which are Sulphur, Iron [illegible] Inquire for the Subscriber's House, as he [illegible] proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain [illegible]

WM. GIL[illegible]

June 25, 1853. [illegible]

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, [illegible] June, his negro man DANIEL, [illegible] years. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches [illegible] 160 or 170 lbs., is of dark complexion, and is [illegible] scarred on his back and arms, caused by former treatment. He was purchased two or three years [illegible] by me from B. A. Jones, living near Fishing [illegible] ter District, S. C., and may now be lurking in that [illegible] of the country.

I will give $20 to any one who will confine [illegible] any jail in North or South Carolina, so that I get [illegible] or $25 if delivered to me at my residence at the mouth of Little River, in Richmond county, N. C.

Address the subscriber at Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

THOMAS W. STEELE.
June 28, 1853. 8tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE now on hand a number of Spirit Barrels made of the best seasoned material, and by good workmen. And am making about eighty barrels [illegible] week. Those wanting will do well to give me [illegible]

T. R. UNDERWOOD.
July 7, 1853. [illegible]

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, in good order, allowing only [illegible] to pay incidental expenses in sending to [illegible] market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances [illegible] the usual commission) on all Spirits and [illegible] in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & [illegible]
July 6, 1853. [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN order to make a clean sale of [illegible] Spring and Summer Goods, I will offer [illegible] duced prices. Persons in want of Ready [illegible] ing, Boots and Shoes, Straw Hats, and other [illegible] men's wear for the season, will find it worth [illegible] ing on me. GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville [illegible]
Fayetteville, July 7, 1853. [illegible]

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated [illegible] miles South-west of Lumberton, and [illegible] the Rail Road, and nine from Harllee's [illegible] Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton [illegible] lands in the county, with fine improvements [illegible] tered, remarkably healthy, and the [illegible] Store in the country, there having been [illegible] sionally for the last thirty years; [illegible] dred and eighty acres of cleared land [illegible] state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued [illegible] for two years, with the work of seven hands [illegible] divide the lands if desired, or if a larger [illegible] sired, there is a large tract of land adj[illegible] can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. [illegible]

Alfordsville, May 9th, 1853.

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.

—ALSO—

Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP.

PETER P. JOHNS[illegible]
March 16. [illegible]

A Letter to be Read and Thought upon.

THE East, West and North have spoken, now speaks the sunny South—Hear the tribute given by one of her [illegible] 74th year. Can there be any mind so prejudiced as not [illegible] such a mass of testimony daily given in favor of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, in every hamlet, village and city, where [illegible] its way? Grateful hearts speak its praise.

CHESTER DISTRICT, South Carolina, January [illegible]

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: For the [illegible] I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism [illegible] mendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I procured [illegible] and the first dose has so much relieved me that I [illegible] justice to give to the suffering world the result of the [illegible]

Mine was acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad [illegible] fined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle [illegible] a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted [illegible] I am now as well and feel as young as when I was [illegible] now seventy-four years of age.

I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of [illegible] poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. H[illegible] who has saved thousands from ruin. And you, gentlemen [illegible] acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the [illegible] which have resulted from your invaluable Tincture.

I am a plain cotton planter and have never written for fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I [illegible] through modesty, withhold any information valuable to [illegible] man? So if you consider this worthy of a place in [illegible] newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

ALVAH KEMPALL

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, by its mild action on the [illegible] Liver and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough [illegible] Bronchial and Lung Affections; Pains in the Back, [illegible] Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia [illegible] Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with [illegible] cases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest [illegible] ever known.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Diarrhœa, and all diseases [illegible] to the bowels in the summer season it has no equal.

Sold Wholesale and retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville [illegible] & D DuPRE, Wilmington; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY [illegible] and by Druggists generally.